

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 28, 1895.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which
There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

These all receive either \$5 or \$12 a month. Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gordon J. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was distinguished from the Army for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieutenant.

Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

THE CENTURY WAR BOOK.

Teach your children the history of the world's greatest war by providing them with a bound volume of that incomparable record of our great civil strife. The CENTURY WAR BOOK with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year costs only \$3.50, express prepaid. The original edition was published at \$20 and \$28 per set. People's Pictorial Edition, just as good, at one-seventh the money. Three hundred and twenty large, beautifully bound pages, 750 illustrations.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

Maj.-Gen. Richard W. Johnson, who commanded a brigade or division in the Army of the Cumberland from the formation until severely wounded at New Hope Church, and who commanded a division of cavalry at Nashville, has written an interesting sketch of some of his reminiscences of the Atlanta Campaign, which will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Many thousand readers will be glad to hear from their old commander.

SPECIAL COUPON.

THE ARMY SKETCH BOOK.

Inclosed please find _____ cents,

for which send me Parts number _____ of

"Forbes's Army Sketch Book."

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

This coupon may be used to order any of the parts from 1 to 20 at 20 cents each, or the set complete in 30 parts will be sent upon receipt of \$5.

MILITARY TACTICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Naturally, the proposition to teach military tactics in the public schools has awakened the cranks of the country to all manner of idiotic protests.

The "Peace Propagandists" shriek that it is an unholy revival of "militarism," which will bear bloody fruit, because it teaches boys to love military display and war.

This is utter nonsense. To teach a boy to stand erect, handle himself easily and gracefully, fall into line, and move in unison with others at the word of command, has in it no sort of suggestion to his mind to want to kill or wound some other boy in a similar line. Wars nowadays do not originate from the ideas which lead to contests at football or tennis. They are only possible when great principles are involved, and men can only be induced to fight in armies when they feel that there is no other way to secure the success of those principles.

The conscience of the world is very critical on this point in this day of enlightenment. "Militarism" is much more likely to come from not teaching our youths the elements of the military science than the reverse. It has been so all through the course of history. The peoples who have neglected and despised the science of arms have always fallen an easy prey to some ambitious and aggressive man, either in the country or outside of it, who was tempted by its defenseless state to make a prize of it. To not be in a shape to resist aggression is to offer the strongest encouragement to "militarism." Any reader of the history of Egypt, Greece, Rome and other ancient Nations readily understands this. We are seeing it now illustrated in the case of China. The Chinese have always despised the trade of soldiering. The result was that some centuries ago they were overrun and subdued by a small band of Tartars, who took the whole country and absorbed its wealth. They have held it ever since, because there was not military spirit enough among the Chinese to throw them off. Now a Nation not one-tenth the size of China, and with a still smaller fraction of its resources, is taking away from the "Celestial Kingdom" everything that may be considered of value.

The richest tract of country in the world is the Valley of the Nile, and there are about 7,000,000 people in it. These have always been the spoil of any little band of adventurers who choose to assail them. Over 1,200 years ago a small force of 3,000 Arabs made themselves masters of the whole country, and held it for 1,100 years, when they were overthrown by another similarly small force under Mehmet Ali, whose descendant is the nominal ruler to-day. Twelve years ago 2,500 English soldiers overran and subdued the entire country. Compare the case with which these people were subjugated and despoiled with the heroic and successful resistance of much fewer people in Switzerland, Holland, and Prussia.

The people who have been the best soldiers have always been the best in every other department of human effort. The highest planes in religion, arts, science and literature have always been occupied by those people who were the sturdiest and bravest fighters.

The best security we can have for peace at home and abroad, and against all the obnoxious forms of "militarism," will be found in giving every boy the elements of military training, and inculcating into his mind that it is his duty to fight, if necessity arises, and that he is capable of holding his own against any man that may be put into the field against him. This will be an effectual preventive not only of foreign invasion, but of the greater danger of some ambitious and unscrupulous man rising up among ourselves, and by the aid of a small force of unprincipled men, establishing a military despotism. Until the millennium comes the best way to avoid fighting is to be in shape to make a good fight "against all enemies and opposers whatsoever."

Independent of its possible military value, the "school of the soldier" is the best gymnastic instruction that a boy can have. It makes him healthier, abler at whatever he chooses to do, and much more graceful. It teaches him the truest manliness. Nothing, next to the public schools, has done so much to make Prussia the great country she is than the schooling she has given her young men in her armies. It would be an immense advantage to this country if we could imitate her example to a certain extent, and make every young man arriving at the age of 18 serve a

year in the Regular Army. Less than two centuries ago Prussia was a country about the size of one of our Counties, peopled by men and women in no manner superior to the dull and ignorant peasantry of that day. But education was made compulsory, and every boy was compelled to serve a term in the army, where he was taught to keep himself rigorously clean, cut his hair, take baths frequently, and understand and obey orders. He was compelled to associate intimately with all sorts of other boys, his wits were sharpened by the attrition, and he was marched hither and yon all over the country, showed the best farms, the best methods of agriculture, the cities, and the way people lived in them, and all other matters tending to develop his mind. The result was wonderful. Prussia had fewer natural advantages than many of her neighbors, but she soon began to outstrip them in the intelligence and enterprise of her people. The fighting of the army was a mere incident, but when it was called upon to fight it put up a better battle than any other could.

Another silly objection is to the uniforms, which are denounced as expensive, un-American and imposing a burden upon parents. The uniform is not at all necessary to military instruction, but it is a great help. Every boy who goes to school must have clothes, and really a uniform is the cheapest and most becoming clothes that he can wear. Very many of the boys in the uniformed battalions in the public schools wear their uniforms everywhere, and it is desirable that they should. It gives them manly pride in their garb, and frequently keeps them out of places that they are ashamed to be seen in uniform. Every boy wearing a uniform is interested in the good behavior of every other boy wearing the same, and this brings about a most wholesome restraint. A uniform is truly American, because it puts all those wearing it on the same level, as far as clothes are concerned, and prevents the unpleasant exhibitions of superiority in this particular, which the wealthier pupils sometimes make over the poorer ones. With a neat, durable, pleasing uniform, resembling that adopted by the United States Army, the only distinctions possible are those of superior neatness and the badges of rank which are gained by good conduct.

THE NEXT SENATE.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: How will the next Senate stand? Will the Republicans have a majority; and if so, how much of a one?—W. R. FRENCH, Mises, Tenn.

The next Senate will have 39 Democrats, 6 Independents, and 43 Republicans. There are 88 Senators, all told, so 45 is the number necessary for a majority. The Republicans, falling short by two, unless they can recruit their ranks from the six Independents, will not be able to pass any partisan measures of importance. Of course, on non-partisan questions and minor affairs it will always be easy to get a vote, but on party questions there will be, in all probability, prolonged struggles. If the Democrats and Populists should unite, they would have a majority, but the union is every way unlikely. What is more probable is that the Republicans can win over—on some questions—two or three of these six Independents. Peffer was a Republican, he became a Populist; Stewart, of Nevada, would be a Republican loved he not silver more, and Jones, of the same State, is of the same sympathies. Seratch Allen, of Nebraska, and he would prove a Democrat, and Butler, from North Carolina, is as Democratic as Peffer is Republican. Kyle, of South Dakota, is an Independent, pure and simple, with no special predilections for either Republicans or Democrats. So these six Senators—Peffer, Allen, Stewart, Jones, Kyle, and Butler—hold the key to the situation, and can harass either party, though unable to do anything by themselves. But the 43 Republicans are not to be treated lightly. If they cannot do anything for lack of two more allies, neither can anyone else do anything without them. The situation looks rather hopeless as far as any special measures are concerned.

Another element to add to the doubt of the Senate is the probable admission of Utah as a State. She will most likely be admitted sometime during the next session, and will immediately send her two Senators to Washington. This will raise the number necessary for a majority—making it 46. If the two Senators be Republican, there will still be no majority, for the Republicans would lack one of the desired number. If they should add their strength to the Democratic side—swelling the number to 41—the race would be closer. The Republicans would have to win three friends

from the Independents or the Democrats would need five. This is the situation of the Senate—best indicated in the one word "doubtful." With a strong Republican House, a doubtful Senate and a Democratic President, the chances for any special legislation are exceedingly poor.

DROUTH SUFFERERS.

J. J. McLane Post, Belvidere, N. C., has contributed and sent direct to J. A. Lowrie Post, Yuma, Colo., the following:

J. S. Chappell	.....	\$1.00
Fred. Smith	.....	1.00
J. R. Smith	.....	.50
G. W. Jordan	.....	.50
Amos Smith	.....	.25
J. J. Mond	.....	.25
		\$3.40

We acknowledge the receipt of the following since last week:

Daniel Sams, Newburgh, N. Y.	.....	\$2.00
Augustus Thomas, West Long Branch, N. J.	.....	1.00
T. M. Young, Clark, Pa.	.....	1.00
J. Stewart, Clark, Pa.	.....	1.00
Frederick Fabian, Matapan, Mass.	.....	1.00
Henry Burnett, Holland, N. Y.	.....	1.00
Dennis Burley, Keeneyville, Pa.	.....	1.00

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I will tell you something of how the old vets in Nebraska are getting along in this season of drouth and destitution. Some are getting along all right, and some are having a very hard time of it. For my part, I am destitute of money and a great many of the necessities of life. I am not getting any pension, and none of the aid that is being sent to Nebraska has ever come to this (Clay) County, and we have had a cold winter to contend with. It makes it pretty hard for a man to support a family with no means. My neighbor is an old comrade of the 47th Iowa, and has a family of 10 children and nothing to support them on. They are in need of both food and raiment. There is no help in this part of the country for all right, and I can help us through the columns of your valuable paper it will be gladly received. We are here, with good land to farm, but no feed for our teams. Both of us live on rented farms, and have no way of raising any money, for money can be obtained in the State only on real estate, and not all the time on that. Comrade J. E. Smith, 47th Iowa, and myself answered to the bugle-call in 1861, and now sound the bugle for help. Who will answer? Some time we may be able to give aid to the old comrades; and there lives no one to-day whom I regard with more respect than I do a man who answered his country's call. Please remember us, and we will ever remember you. Yours, in F. C. and L.—DAVID B. BLACK, Co. A, 126th Ill., Edgar, Neb.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you kindly aid an old comrade of the G. A. R. by sending him the names of old comrades who are willing and able to help one of their comrades living in northwestern Kansas. We had two severe failures of crops in the last two years, and I have had luck besides, having sickness in my family all the time.—DANIEL BOUGHMAN, Co. C, 11th Ind. Cav., Lund, Kan.

The genial but uncertain William M. Springer, of the Sangamon, who was left weltering in his gore last November, has been tenderly cared for by the President with an appointment as Judge of the Northern District of the Indian Territory. As this office lasts during "good behavior," he is provided for the rest of his life. It will be quite a change for him, however, from framing tariff bills which fortunately did not pass, and advocating one which unfortunately did, to trying men who sell bad red liquor to the Indians, and pass bogus silver dollars and counterfeit greenbacks on the dusky sons of the forest. It will be interesting to note whether William will retain upon the bench his propensity for getting on all sides of every question that comes. If so, it will add much to the "glorious uncertainty of the law," as administered among our red-skinned wards.

"BUCK" KILGORE is provided for, too. Kilgore is a gentleman of mediocre abilities, who achieved a National reputation by kicking a door open in disdain for rules which in the next Congress he accepted and cordially supported. He added to this notoriety by being present at the Friday evening sessions and persistently objecting to private pension bills. He became a fatigue to the younger element in his District, who are getting tired of the "nigger domination" and other bugaboos of the moss-back Bourbons, and was retired to make place for a younger and more progressive man. He has been appointed Judge of the Southern District of the Indian Territory, and will pass the rest of his days, at a comfortable salary, passing sentences upon the nomad rascals who make life in that beautiful country a fear by day and a terror by night. Kilgore has sustained quite varied relations with the people of this country. He was a Captain in the 10th Tex., Adjutant-General of a rebel brigade, wounded and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, boarded at Government expense for a year or more at Fort Delaware, and a member of the 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d Congresses. By the time he is dead he will probably have received between \$100,000 and \$200,000 from the Government he tried to destroy.

The only foreign Minister with whom Gresham has not quarreled is the one from Switzerland. But he has only been in the country a week.

ARE YOU GOING

TO THE
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT?
IF SO, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
WILL FURNISH YOU A
FREE TICKET.

Every comrade wants to go to the great National Encampment at Louisville, next September; but the question of transportation is a very serious one to many. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will help out this year, as it has done before.

We will furnish a round-trip, first-class ticket to anyone who will get us up a club of subscribers in his town. The size of the club will be proportioned to the distance from Louisville, but everywhere it will be of such size as to allow anyone to easily secure a ticket by a little effort.

In this way comrades can readily club together to get a ticket for one of their number, while securing THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for themselves, and Posts may provide for such of their number as feel otherwise unable to go.

Write to us at once in regard to the place from which you desire tickets and the number of subscribers required.

Go to work at once securing subscribers, informing us as each is sent in that you want it applied on an Encampment ticket.

We will make the same offer for subscribers to *The American Farmer*. Every farmer wants and should have so good and so cheap a paper as *The American Farmer*, and any comrade, or the son or daughter of a veteran, should be able to secure a ticket with very little effort.

Consider this at once, and write to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

THE INCREASE TO \$6.

Comrades are distinctly informed that there is no requirement for them to perform to get advantage of the law raising their pensions from smaller amounts to \$6 a month. They need make no applications, pay nobody any fees, or do anything whatever. They will receive the additional amount at the next payday without any act on their parts.

NEWSPAPER men about Washington justly complain of the great difficulty about obtaining information under this Administration. The disposition among all the officials is to treat public affairs as if they were exclusively private matters, with which the public press has no business. This is particularly true of the State Department, which wants to shroud all its operations in impenetrable mystery, and resent any effort of the correspondents to find out what is going on. This is in strong contrast with the course of previous Administrations, and the older correspondents, particularly, recall with regret the frankness of Gen. Grant and his official family. Gen. Grant had infinitely larger diplomatic matters to deal with than the present Administration, yet he and his Secretary of State took the proper view that the public had entire right to know everything that was going on, and the press was fully informed from day to day of whatever happened.

THERE is a revival of the old idea of acquiring Cuba. Several public men have expressed themselves in favor of trying to purchase it from Spain. We certainly should have the island, if we could get rid of the people. The inhabitants, of whom there are 1,500,000, or more than the population of Louisiana, Mississippi, Kansas, or several other large States, are a very poor lot. Two-thirds are of Spanish descent, and one-third negroes. They are densely ignorant and correspondingly vicious. If we got the island we would have to give it the position of a State, and it would take a century of education to raise the people to the level of American citizens. But there is no probability that Spain can be induced to part with Cuba except by conquest. It is too profitable a dependency to the ring of grantees around the palace at Madrid to be given up. The best political places in the gift of the Spanish Administration are the Captain-General and subordinate places in Cuba. The men who get these expect to return to Spain in a few years very wealthy. The only way we shall ever get Cuba peaceably will be by raising our own sugar and fine tobacco. We now take about 98 per cent of the whole product of Cuba. If we produce our own sugar and tobacco the island would be of no value to the Spanish politicians, and they would sell it very cheaply.

LISTEN TO THE BUGLE CALL.

COMRADES: In rallying for the great battle for your rights do not forget your standard-bearer—THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Most necessary to your battle is it that it should be made as strong as possible for the great contest this Winter.

We are going to have a harder fight during the next session of Congress than ever. Our enemies in Congress are far from being satisfied with the injury they have already done us, but contemplate still another raid.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the main friend and champion the comrades have here at the National Capital and in the whole country. It will make a stubborn fight to save the veterans from the wicked robbery contemplated. It can do more than any other paper or agency can.

Therefore, it is to your interest to build up the paper to the utmost, and make it as strong as possible in every community. The more subscribers it has behind it, the stronger battle it can make for you and all comrades. Therefore, see that your name is on its lists, and that as many as possible of your acquaintances subscribe for it. If not already a subscriber send in your name at once, and get at least one more. Get up a club if possible. We want every veteran to rally around our flag for one more effort. We all have to fight now, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will lead. Let it head a column of at least 250,000 subscribers. Then all the power of the Solid South cannot prevail against it. Help us now, and by so doing help yourselves most effectively.

TRIBUNETS.

Life: Kind Gentleman—That boy just hit you, did he?

Small Boy—Yes, he did.

Kind Gentleman—Well, now, why don't you heap coils of fire on his head, like a good boy?

Small Boy—Do good boys do that?

Kind Gentleman—Yes, indeed; all good boys.

Small Boy—Well, I guess I must be dead wicked, then, 'cause I don't want to burn the church to death; I just want to punch his head.

Life: Willy—I hear you have been a good deal confused lately. What was the cause of it?

Wally—I don't! What's \$10.

How far did Cal—?

Why did the Popu—?

What did Cant—?

What did Captain Cook—?

When was General Early—?

When did Slocum—?

Why did Anthony wayne—?

Whose ox did Kill—?

How heavy did Wayne Mc—?

How many acres in Scho—?

What did Sauls-bury—?

Why did General Bragg—?

What did Tennessee—?

When did Mary-land—?

What did Bi-sel—?

Why did Gen. Judson Kill-patriot—?

Whose pardon did General Grant—?

What battery did Sher-man—?

What book did Thomas R. Reed—?

How large did Galusha Grow—?

Where on earth will Grover Cleve-land—?

W. J. K., Beaver Springs, Pa.

AN OLD GENERAL.

Of all the agencies in war that earnest fighters do abhor, Veterans soldiers will agree, is that old General Apathy.

Whenever battles are not won, or when the wrong thing has been done, Somewhere one is sure to see The old fraud General Apathy.

In most things wrong, and seldom right, The worst of leaders in a fight, Next to some Private Treachery, Save us from General Apathy.

—H. C. KIRK.

Hard times are no respecters of persons. The European nobility seem to be having it quite as tough as the Brooklyn motormen. The Princess de Strozzi de Boulogne has been so hard up as to be compelled to go to work in a hotel as chambermaid, and now a court has sentenced her to 30 days imprisonment for stealing.

For a wonder, Gresham did not try to bungle the sun's crossing the line on the 21st. Probably he accidentally overlooked the matter.

PERSONAL.

Col. Geo. W. F. Vernon, Col. John G. Taylor and Dr. Geo. H. Grant appeared before the Baltimore City Council last week as a committee from the Department of Maryland, G. A. R., to advocate the passage of the resolution before that body directing the teaching of military tactics in the public schools. Col. Vernon made the address, which was very forcible.

The 10th annual report of the Educational Council of Onondaga County, N. Y., contains an admirably-written paper on Gen. George H. Thomas, by Comrade W. H. Scott, formerly of the 23d Mich.

"Col. Woodworth," says a Boston paper, "told some good stories about Gen. Butler. He said that Butler himself told as late as 1884 that he never knew the real reason why he was deprived of his military command by Gen. Grant. It was only a few years ago that Woodworth got the facts from Grant's brother-in-law, Maj. Dent, who was the staff officer sent with the order for Butler's relief. He said that while no reason was openly given at the time, Butler was actually displaced because he was not a graduate of West Point. This would not appear on the face of it to be sufficient cause; but Grant explained it to Dent one day in the course of a confidential interview. 'If,' said he, 'I were to send Butler a specific order to do something with his army, he might obey and he might not. He was too able and too original not to reason himself into the belief that I knew all that he knew of the local situation. He, therefore, almost always had a plan of his own that he thought was better than mine or anybody else's; so that I could never tell just what he would do or where he would be at a given time. Of course that was fatal to any systematic campaign, and I had to replace him with a West Pointer, whose first lesson in war is the necessity of prompt obedience to the Commanding General. Butler was too brilliant to be reliable.'"

The presiding officer at the Mississippi State Farmers' Institute, held at Vicksburg, Miss., last week, used the table upon which Grant and Pemberton signed the terms of the surrender of Vicksburg in 1863.

The body of the late Col. Martin Van Buren Elderly was placed in the tomb at Manchester, N. H., last week, after it had lain in state in the Ameskeag Veterans' Armory. His funeral was attended by a large number of his friends

and comrades. In speaking of him the Springfield (Mass.) Union says: "Col. Elderly was a great believer in young men. The last time the writer met him he was talking about the good work done by the boys employed by his company. 'Why,' he said, 'I wouldn't give a continental for a boy that is a month didn't say, 'We are going to do this, that or the other,' and who didn't refer to me as 'the old man.''" The Colonel was certainly the best-known and probably the best whist player in Springfield. He delighted in the game, especially when the players were all expert, but was beside the unfortunate man who played with him, and didn't understand the game. The Colonel's voice was never very weak, and if his partner was not aware of the big heart behind the stern expression and the powerful voice, he was likely to lose a year's growth if he trumped one of the Colonel's winning cards. But he always begged the man's pardon in such handsome shape that all was forgiven and forgotten."

Gen. Neal Dow celebrated his 91st birthday on March 20 at Portland, Me. He had many callers, and received telegrams of congratulation from friends all over the country. He is in excellent health, and is apparently as strong and vigorous as he has been during the past 20 years.

Daniel Boone's autograph has been found in the bark of a large beech tree on a farm in Allen County, Ky. From appearances the name was at first cut by a single stroke of the knife in the bark, but now the letters have grown until they are from two to three inches in length. On one side of the tree is a place so shaped as to furnish an excellent place for taking a rest. It is supposed that Boone once sat upon that seat while hunting in the hills of Allen County, more than 100 years ago, and cut his name and the date upon the tree.

Andrew J. Houston, of Dallas, Tex., son of Gen. Sam Houston, has presented to the city of Cincinnati the dagger which Santa Anna surrendered to his father at the battle of San Jacinto. The present is made in recognition of the services rendered by the city of Cincinnati to the cause of Texan independence in its darkest days. The dagger is a very handsome jeweled-handled weapon of elegant finish.

Capt. James A. Crossman, the commander of the Alliance, which had such a narrow escape from the cannon of a Spanish gunboat, was an Acting Ensign in the United States Navy from Dec. 14, 1863, to Aug. 23, 1865. Whereabouts he resides in Jersey City, where he has an interesting family of six children. Among his wide circle of friends Capt. Crossman has an enviable reputation for sound judgment and personal bravery.

The firing of the last shot before the surrender of Lee at Appomattox is claimed by Jacob Sutor, who lives at Iron Hill, near South Bethlehem, Pa. He has just set up his claim to this distinction, and backs it with good proof. He says he belonged to an artillery company, and did not hear the order to cease firing, for which he barely escaped a court-martial.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, 85 years old, who died at Detroit last week, was a Virginian, and entered West Point at the age of 14. He served in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars. His son, Gen. John R. Cooke, and his son-in-law, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, became Confederate officers, but he remained in the Federal service, and commanded the cavalry reserve of the Army of the Potomac. At Gaines's Mill he was directly opposed to his well